OCTOBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2993.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1787.

Juſt imported by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In the ſhip Harmony, Captain Willet, from London, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7 eights Iriſh linens, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, white and brown ravens duck, dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs and ticklenburghs, brown and ſtriped tickens, buckrams, checks, brown fileſias, cambricks and lawns, gauſes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, Moreens, hairbines, camblets, durants, rattinets, worſted double and ſingle damaſks, printed cottons, and callicoes, muſlins, ſtriped wild boars, callimancoes, crapes, fans, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and mohair, cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, coloured and Scotch threads, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India Bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, check ditto, red and white flannels, corduroys, fuſtians, broad cloths, coatings, ſattin ribbons, bobbings, twilled tapes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying pans, 3d and 4d nails, flat irons, powder and ſhot, red lead, braſs kettles, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſaddlers webb.

Likewiſe, upland and meadow hay. To be Let or Sold, 12 acres of meadow, on Tinicum iſland. †

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.---Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

LISTS of taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington, for the year 1787, are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 336, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 26. Theſe taxes are payable into the ſtate treaſury until the 26th of November next, and no longer, as the accounts will be ſent to the reſpective county commiſſioners.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 17th of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the one equal, undivided moiety or half part in and to a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a hickory tree marked at a corner of his fence, on the eaſt ſide of the great road in the line of his plantation, and that of Tench Francis, and from thence running eaſt-ſouth-eaſt along the ſaid line unto the lower or weſterly line of Deborah Johnſton's land, to a white oak marked for a corner, and thence running along the line aforeſaid and ſoutherly, and from thence to continue in the ſame courſe on a ſtraight line unto a ſmall ſappling white oak marked for a corner, and from thence to the poſt and rail fence ſtanding on the north ſide of his meadow, and from thence along the ſaid fence of the ſaid meadow ſo far as it goes, and then to continue in the ſame courſe in a direct line to the eaſt ſide of Wiſſahickon road to a white oak poſt ſet up for a corner, and from thence along the ſaid road to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres or thereabouts. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Hood, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1787.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain lot of Ground, lying on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front 80 feet, and in depth 780 feet, and is bounded towards the eaſt with ſaid ſtreet, to the ſouth with Joſeph Shippen's houſe and lot, towards the weſt with Green-ſtreet, and towards the northweſt by Joſeph Shippen's lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 24, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, in the townſhip of Ridley (inn-keeper) a very valuable Plantation, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſeph Pearſon, aforeſaid, Aaron Morton, and others, containing 88 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

BE it known to all men by theſe preſents, greeting, that whereas Richard Richards, now of the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, millwright, for value received, did aſſign, and legally execute under hand and ſeal, a certain bond of one hundred pounds, dated the the 8th day of March, A. D. 1784, and payable in gold or ſilver money on the 1ſt day of May, A. D. 1787, next enſuing, unto a certain John Haus, of the townſhip of Vincent, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, the which ſum is fully, juſtly, amply and equitably paid him by the aboveſaid Richards. And as the ſaid Haus after payment poſitively refuſed the delivery of my bond to me when demanded, I therefore ſuſpect him to be vicious enough to uſe his utmoſt means to barter and aſſign the ſame over to ſomebody or other. For which reaſon I do hereby forewarn all manner of perſons watſoever, againſt accepting any aſſignment of the ſaid bond, at their peril, &c. ¶

September 20, 1787.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine has eloped from my bed and board, and taken with her conſiderable of my property, and otherwiſe behaved herſelf in a ſcandalous manner by being conſtantly in liquor. This is to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

CORNELIUS GRANVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

An Addreſs of the Subſcribers Members of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania to their Conſtituents.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN in conſequence of your ſuffrages at the laſt election we were choſen to repreſent you in the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, we accepted of the important truſt, with a determination to execute it in the beſt manner we were able, and we flatter ourſelves we acted in ſuch a manner as to convince you, that your intereſts with that of the good of the ſtate has been the object of our meaſures.

During the fall and ſpring ſeſſions of the Legiſlature, on the recommendation of the Congreſs of the United States, your repreſentatives proceeded to the appointment of delegates to attend a Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſes of reviſing and amending the preſent articles of confederation, and to report their proceedings to Congreſs, and when adopted by them, and ratified by the ſeveral ſtates to become binding on them as part of the confederation of the United States. We lamented at the time, that a majority of our Legiſlature appointed men to repreſent this ſtate who were all citizens of Philadelphia, none of them calculated to repreſent the landed intereſt of Pennſylvania, and almoſt all of them of one political party, men who have been uniformly oppoſed to that conſtitution for which you have on every occaſion manifeſted your attachment. We were apprehenſive at the time, of the ill conſequences of ſo partial a repreſentation, but all oppoſition was in vain. When the Convention met, members from twelve ſtates attended, and after deliberating upwards of four months on the ſubject, agreed on a plan of government which was ſent forward by them to Congreſs, and which was reported to the houſe by the delegates of Pennſylvania as mere matter of information, and printed in the News-papers of the city of Philadelphia; but the houſe had not received it officially from Congreſs, nor had we the leaſt idea, that as the annual election was ſo near, we ſhould be called upon to deliberate, much leſs to act on ſo momentous a buſineſs; a buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to you and your poſterity. We conceived it required the moſt minute examination and mature conſideration, and that it ought to be taken up by the next houſe. Judge then of our ſurprize on finding the laſt day but one in ſeſſions, a member of the Houſe who had been a delegate in the Convention, without any previous notice or any intimation of his intentions to the Houſe, offer a reſolution recommending the calling a Convention to conſider of the propoſed conſtitution, and to direct the electing members for the ſame, at ſo early a period as the day of your annual election, thus attempting to ſurprize you into a choice of members—to approve or diſapprove of a conſtitution, which, is to entail happineſs or miſery forever without giving time to the greateſt part of the ſtate even to ſee, much leſs to examine the plan of government.

Our duty to ourſelves and our regard for your deareſt intereſts induced us to oppoſe the meaſure by every poſſible argument that we could ſuggeſt at the time; but all our efforts were inſufficient even to produce a poſtponement until the afternoon. We urged and urged in vain, the conſtant practice of the Houſe when any important buſineſs was to be brought on, of giving previous notice and making it the order of the day ſometime before hand; that no bill however trifling was paſſed without three readings, and without this formality which gave the members time and opportunity to think on the ſubject; that the rules were adhered to ſo ſtrictly that even the building of a bridge, or the laying out a road, could not be determined on without this form; but this the moſt important of all matters was to be done by ſurprize, and as we conceived with deſign to preclude you from having it in your power to deliberate on the ſubject. Our anxiety for your intereſts was great, but notwithſtanding the firmeſt and moſt determined oppoſition, no reſpite could be obtained, and the firſt reſolution was adopted by a majority of the houſe, when they adjourned till the afternoon to complete the buſineſs. In theſe circumſtances we had no alternative, we were under a neceſſity of either returning to the houſe, and by our preſence enabling them to call a convention before our conſtituents could have the means of information, or time to deliberate on the ſubject, or by abſenting ourſelves from the houſe, prevent the meaſure taking place. Our regard for you induced us to prefer the latter, and we determined not to attend in the afternoon. We conceived that at the time we were choſen you had no view to this buſineſs, and we could ſee no inconvenience, nor loſs of time from deferring a matter of ſuch importance and which would in its conſequences affect, or perhaps, annihilate our own conſtitution, as well as that of every conſtitution in the union to a houſe choſen after the people had ſome knowledge of the plan, eſpecially as the next houſe will meet at ſo early a period, and a convention could be called by them time enough to meet in a few months, which would be as early as any ſtate in the Union, and would be allowing you time to make up your minds on a matter which appeared to us to require ſo much deliberation. Thus circumſtanced and thus influenced, we determined the next morning, again to abſent ourſelves from the houſe, when James M'Calmont, Eſq. a member from Franklin, and Jacob Miley, Eſq. a member from Dauphin, were ſeized by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, who had collected together for that purpoſe, their lodgings were violently broken open, their cloaths torn, and after much abuſe and inſult, they were forcibly dragged through the ſtreets of Philadelphia to the State-houſe, and there detained by force, and in the preſence of the majority, who had, the day before, voted for the firſt of the propoſed reſolutions, treated with the moſt inſulting language; while the Houſe ſo formed proceeded to finiſh their reſolutions, which they mean to offer to you as the doings of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania. On this outragious proceeding we make no comment.—The inhabitants of Franklin and Dauphin have been groſſly inſulted by the treatment of their members.—We know the feelings of the people of theſe counties are ſufficiently keen; it becomes us, not to add to them by dwelling longer on the ſubject; but as our conduct may, and we have no doubt, will be miſrepreſented, we thought it our duty to lay before our conſtituents, to whom alone we are accountable, a real ſtate of facts; that they may judge for themſelves. We need not tell you, that we could have no intereſted motive to influence our conduct. A ſenſe of that duty which we owed to you and to ourſelves, could have alone induced us to ſubmit to the variety of abuſe and inſults which many of us have experienced, for not conſenting to a meaſure that might probably have ſurprized you into a ſurrender of your deareſt rights. Our conduct has at leaſt had the good effect to lengthen out the time of election, and induced them to poſtpone the election for members of the Convention until the firſt Tueſday in November next; whereas the reſolution firſt propoſed, directed it to be holden for all the counties eaſt of Bedford on the day of the annual election, nine days from the time of propoſing the meaſure.

We cannot conclude without requeſting you to turn your ſerious attention to the government now offered to your conſideration; "We are perſuaded that a free and candid diſ-"cuſſion of any ſubject tends greatly to the improvement of "knowledge, and that a matter in which the public are ſo "deeply intereſted cannot be too well underſtood" A good conſtitution and government is a bleſſing from heaven, and the rigth of poſterity and mankind; ſuffer then we intreat you, no intereſted motive, ſiniſter view or improper influence to direct your determinations or biaſs your Judgments. Provide yourſelves with the new conſtitution offered to you by the Convention, look it over with attention that you may be enabled to think for yourſelves. We confeſs when the Legiſlature appointed delegates to attend the Convention, our ideas extended no farther than a reviſion or amendment of the preſent confederation, nor were our delegates, by the acts of aſſembly appointing them, authorized to do more as will appear by referring to the ſaid act, the ſecond ſection of which deſcribes their powers in the following words, viz.

2. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, Thomas Fitzſimons, Jame, Wilſon and Governeur Morris, Eſquires, are hereby appointed deputies from this ſtate to meet in the Convention of the deputies of the reſpective ſtates of North-America, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of the month of May next. And the ſaid Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, Thomas Fitzſimons, James Wilſon and Governeur Morris, Eſquires, or any four of them are hereby conſtituted and appointed deputies from this ſtate, with power to meet ſuch deputies as may be appointed and authoriſed by the other ſtates to aſſemble in the ſaid convention at the city aforeſaid, and to join with them in deviſing, deliberating on, and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations and further proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the fœderal conſtitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting ſuch act or acts for that purpoſe, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the ſeveral ſtates, will effectually provide for the ſame.

You will therefore perceive that they had no authority whatever from the Legiſlature, to annihilate the preſent confederation and form a conſtitution entirely new, and in doing which they have acted as mere individuals, not as the official deputies of this Commonwealth. If however, after mature deliberation you are of opinion that the plan of government which they have offered for your conſideration is beſt calculated to promote your political happineſs and preſerve thoſe invaluable priviledges you at preſent enjoy, you will no doubt chooſe men to repreſent you in Convention who will adopt it; if you think otherwiſe you will, with your uſual firmneſs, determine accordingly.

You have a right, and we have no doubt you will conſider whether or not you are in a ſituation to ſupport the expence of ſuch a government as is now offered to you, as well as the expence of your ſtate government? or whether a Legiſlature conſiſting of three branches, neither of them choſen annually, and that the Senate, the moſt powerful, the members of which are for ſix years, are likely to leſſen your burthens or encreaſe your taxes? or whether in caſe your ſtate government ſhould be annihilated, which will probably be the caſe, or dwindle into mere a corporation, the continental government will be competent to attend to your local concerns? You can alſo beſt determine whether the power of levying and impoſing internal taxes at pleaſure, will be of real uſe to you or not? or whether a continental collector aſſiſted by a few faithful ſoldiers will be more eligible than your preſent collectors of taxes? You will alſo in your deliberations on this important buſineſs judge, whether the liberty of the preſs may be conſidered as a bleſſing or a curſe in a free government, and whether a declaration for the preſervation of it is neceſſary? or whether in a plan of government any declaration of rights ſhould be prefixed or inſerted? You will be able likewiſe to determine, whether in a free government there ought or ought not to be any proviſion againſt a ſtanding army in time of peace? or whether the trial by jury in civil cauſes is beceme dangerous and ought to be aboliſhed? and whether the judiciary of the United States is not conſtructed as to abſorb and deſtroy the judiciaries of the ſeveral ſtates? you will alſo be able to judge whether ſuch inconveniences have been experienced by the preſent mode of tryal between citizen and citizen, of different ſtates as to render a continental court neceſſary for that purpoſe? or whether there can be any real uſe in the appellate juriſdiction with reſpect to fact as well as law? we ſhall not dwell longer on the ſubject; one thing however, it is proper you ſhould be informed of, the convention were not unanimous with reſpect to men though they were as ſtates, ſeveral of thoſe who have ſigned did not fully approve of the plan of government, and three of the members viz. Governor Randolph and Col. George Maſon of Virginia, and Eldredge Gerry, Eſq. of Maſſachuſetts, whoſe characters are very reſpectable, had ſuch ſtrong objections as to refuſe ſigning. The confederation no doubt is defective and requires amendment and reviſion, and had the convention extended their plan to the enabling the United States to regulate commerce, equalize the impoſt, collect it throughout the United States and have the entire juriſdiction over maritime affairs, leav-

ing the exercise of internal taxation to the separate states, we apprehend there would have been no objection to the plan of government.

The matter will be before you, and you will be able to judge for yourselves. "Shew that you seek not yourselves, but the "good of your country, and may He who alone has dominion "over the passions and understandings of men enlighten and "direct you aright, that posterity may bless God for the "Wisdom of their ancestors."

James M'Calmont, John Gilchrist,
Robert Clark, Abraham Smith,
Jacob Miley, Robert Whitehill,
Alexander Wright, David Mitchel,
John M'Dowell, John Piper,
John Flenniken, Samuel Dale,
James Allison, William Findley,
Theophilus Philips, James Barr.

Sept. 29th, 1787.

Messrs HALL & SELLERS,

MR. Findley, Mr. Whitehill, and others, members of the late General Assembly, making a disorderly secession from the House, with intention to put an end to its deliberations upon the subject of calling a State Convention, for the purpose of considering the system offered for the general government of the United States, they have, in a public address, rested their justification on these two points:

1st. The irregularity of taking up the constitution framed by the Convention, without the special permission of Congress—the Assembly having, in the appointment of deputies to the Convention, proceeded but upon the recommendation of Congress.

2d. The unfitness of the deputies appointed—The addressers lamenting at the time, when the choice was made, that they were all citizens of Philadelphia, and none of them *calculated* to represent the landed interest of the state.

Having been also members of the house, and competent to judge with respect to these points of justification, we beg leave to state all the necessary facts concerning them, for the information of the public.

As to the first—on a communication of the proposition of Virginia, for holding a General Convention, a bill for the appointment of the deputies was reported by a committee, of which Mr. Findley and Mr. Whitehill were members, and passed into a law on the 30th of December last. The law, as set forth in the preamble, stood upon "*Representations of Congress heretofore made*," and on the proposition of Virginia; but the special recommendation of Congress, to send the deputies to the proposed Convention, made no part of the preamble; this recommendation not having passed Congress until the 21st day of February following, when that body, for the first time, recognized the Convention. In the next session, on the 28th of March, a supplementary law passed the house; but its only object was to add another deputy to the number already chosen, and its only reference was to the original act.

As the representations of Congress spoken of in the preamble to the law, of the first session, were only such as had been frequently made of the weakness of the general government, and of the necessity that arose of endowing it with greater powers, but gave no special licence to the states to send deputies to the Convention proposed by the state of Virginia, it follows, that in the appointment of the deputies the Assembly acted independently of Congress, or of its recommendation. It is in vain, for the reasons beforementioned, that the addressers attempt, by general reference to the transactions of both sessions, to cover their assertions upon this head---it is an artifice more unworthy than the most naked falsehood!

As little can be said in support of the second, their disapprobation of the deputies, which a state of nominations and votes will evince. The original intention of the house was to send seven deputies, though afterwards that number was, by the supplementary law, increased to eight. To supply the seven places, twelve persons stood in nomination: they, with the votes for each were as follow:

* Jared Ingersoll	61	John Bayard	25
Charles Pettit	25	* Thomas Fitzsimons	37
* Robert Morris	63	* James Wilson	35
* George Clymer	63	* Governeur Morris	33
* Thomas Mifflin	63	Benjamin Franklin	10
Thomas M'Kean	26	William Findley	2

Of whom those marked with an * were elected.

As to four of these persons, there appears from the votes to have been a general agreement, 63 being the number composing the house; so that no real controversy took place but as to the remaining three---Between these opposite three then must have lain the question with the house, with respect to the fitness to represent the landed interest; and for this they might all have been fit, except in the circumstance of city residence, the candidates generally holding considerable landed property within the state, the whole body of candidates, Mr. Findley excepted, being inhabitants of Philadelphia; and as to that gentleman, the solitary nominee from the country, he seems then, from the state of the votes, to have been out of the question, which is the more extraordinary, if, as the addressers must be understood, a country residence was indispensable to represent the landed interest of the state.

But the truth is, that at the time of election no such lamentation was made by the sixteen, or any others, that the candidates were citizens of Philadelphia, or otherwise unqualified to represent the landed interest; for it is well known, that both Mr. Findley and Mr. Whitehill were of opinion that the choice should be confined to the city of Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, as it would not be convenient for persons living at a distance to attend a Convention; the former declaring a seat there would not suit him, which, perhaps, may account for the fewness of his votes.

This being the state of facts relating to these points, can we suppose a depravation of mind equal to such impositions and deceptions, or ought we not rather to suppose, in these instances, that the addressers were not at the pains to read what was prepared to their hands?

It is urged in argument against the house, that the deputies having exceeded the terms of their powers, that the system they agreed to ought not to be taken up. It is not easy to determine to what the powers of the deputation from Pennsylvania, and from the other states (for they are in the same predicament) did really extend; but any argument brought from an excess in the exercise of the powers, against the object of them, cannot be that of good sense or integrity. A man of understanding, or a good patriot, will examine only whether or not the system actually offered is calculated to better the condition of our country. Indeed one would think, the system being no more than a proposition, which none are bound to yield to, though all ought to consider, that the convention have not really transgressed their powers; they certainly might make whatever propositions they pleased.

The addressers resent the harsh treatment of the house to two of their body, who were forced back to their seats by some of the citizens from without. They suffered no such treatment; on the contrary, the house shewed a wonderful good temper on so provoking an occasion. When a misdemeanor had been committed, of a kind, which, though it has hitherto escaped even the slightest punishment, is deserving of the highest—When the addressers had, by their conduct, violated the first condition of all political society, which obliges the few to give way to the many---When they had offended in the double capacity of citizens of the United States and of Pennsylvania, in setting a dangerous example of riot and turbulence to the continent; and as much as lay in their feeble means, attempting to dissolve the government under which they live.

WILLIAM WILL,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JACOB HILTZHEIMER,
DANIEL CLYMER,
WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun.

Dr. Franklin's not having been chosen at the first election, was owing to a misunderstanding among the members, with respect to his willingness to serve, but on better information, in the next session, it was the unanimous desire of the house that he should be added, which gave occasion to the supplementary law.

Philadelphia, October 6, 1787.

To the FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A PUBLICATION has lately appeared in several of our papers, said to be signed by *sixteen* Members of the late Assembly of Pennsylvania, which challenges a few remarks.

The first remark that occurs is, that the paper was neither written by any *one* of them, nor signed by *all* of them. They are too illiterate to compose such an Address, and it can be proved that several of the persons whose names are subscribed to it left the city on Saturday, before there was time to collect the materials of the address, or to receive it from the *person* who is well known to have written it.

A second remark that occurs in this place is, that there was a fixed resolution of the antifœderal junto to oppose the fœderal government, *long before* it made its appearance. In the month of July last, at a meeting of this junto, it was agreed, "that if the new constitution of Congress interfered in the least with the constitution of Pennsylvania, it ought to be opposed and rejected, and that even the name of a WASHINGTON should not carry it down." Happily it requires a reduction of the enormous expences, and some other alterations of our constitution. Hence the reason of their opposition. Had it been much more perfect, or had it, like the Jewish theocracy, been framed by the hand of the SUPREME BEING himself, it would have been equally unpopular among them, since it interferes with their expensive hobby-horse, the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The Address, and all the opposition to the new government, originate from the officers of government, who are afraid of losing their salaries or places. This will not surprize those of us, who remember the opposition which our Independence received from a few officers of government in the years 1775 and 1776. Recollect the FRIENDLY ADDRESSES and the CATOS, which appeared in these years in all our news-papers. Remember too, that these publications came from men of as great understandings, and of more extensive influence, than Randolph, Mason or Gerry. Which of them is fit to be named with Hutchinson, Bernard, Tryon or Kemp?

The Address begins with two palpable falsehoods. "We lamented (it says) at the time, that a majority of our legislature appointed men to represent this state, who were all citizens of Philadelphia, and none of them calculated to represent the landed interest of Pennsylvania."

It is a well known fact, that a seat in the Convention was offered to William Findley, and that he objected to it, because no wages were to be connected with it. It became, therefore, a matter of œconomy, as well as convenience, to fill up the delegation with members from Philadelphia. If this was a crime, the sixteen concurred in it, for they *all* voted for five of the delegation, and for three other men who were at that time citizens of Philadelphia, viz. Thomas M'Kean, Charles Pettit and John Bayard, Esquires.

The story of the delegates from Pennsylvania having no interest in the landed property of the state is equally groundless with the foregoing. They are all land holders, and one of them alone owns a greater landed estate than the whole sixteen absconders; and has for many years past punctually and justly paid more taxes on it, than are paid by the whole antifœderal junto—and, unfortunately, for the support of the men who compose this junto.

The address confesses that the sixteen absconded, to prevent the majority of the House from calling a Convention, to consider the new form of government. Is this right, Freemen of Pennsylvania?—Is it agreeable to democratic principles, that the *Minority* should govern the *Majority*?—Is not this aristocracy in good earnest?—Is it not tyranny, that a *few* should govern the *many*?—By absconding, and thereby obstructing the public business, they dissolved the constitution. They annihilated the first principles of government, and threw the commonwealth into a *state of nature*. Under these circumstances, the citizens of Philadelphia appealed to the *first* of nature's laws, viz. self-preservation. They seized two of the sixteen absconders, and compelled them to form a House by their attendance. In this they acted wisely and justly—as much so as the man who seizes a highwayman, who is about to rob him. If they were wrong in this action, then the men who drove Galloway, Skinner, Delancey, and other miscreants, from our states, by force, in the year 1776, were wrong likewise. What justified all the outrages that were committed against the tories in the beginning of the war? Nothing but the dissolution of our governments.—What was the foundation of the dissolution of these governments? Nothing but a resolution of Congress.—What determined us to establish new governments on the ruins of the old? Nothing but a recommendation of Congress.—Why, then, do these men fly in the faces of the Convention and Congress?—It was from similar bodies of men, similarly constituted, that their present form of government derived its independence. It cannot exist without a Congress—it is meet, therefore, that it should harmonize with it.

The objections to the fœderal government are weak, false and absurd. The neglect of the Convention to mention the *Liberty of the Press* arose from a respect to the state constitutions, in each of which this palladium of liberty is secured, and which is guaranteed to them as an essential part of their republican forms of government. But supposing this had not been done, the *Liberty of the Press* would have been an inherent and political right, as long as nothing was said *against* it. The Convention have said nothing to secure the privilege of eating and drinking, and yet no man supposes that right of nature to be endangered by their silence about it.

Considering the variety of interests to be consulted, and the diversity of human opinions upon all subjects, and especially the subject of government, it is a matter of astonishment, that the government formed by the Convention has so few faults. With these faults, it is a phœnomenon of human wisdom and virtue, such as the world never saw before. It unites in its different parts all the advantages, without any of the disadvantages of the three well known forms of government, and yet it preserves the attributes of a republic. And lastly, if it should be found to be faulty in any particular, it provides an easy and constitutional method of curing its faults.

I anticipate the praise with which this government will be viewed by the friends of liberty and mankind in Europe. The philosophers will no longer consider a republic as an impracticable form of government; and pious men of all denominations will thank God for having provided, in our fœderal constitution, an Ark, for the preservation of the remains of the justice and liberties of the world.

Freemen of Pennsylvania, consider the characters and services of the men who made this government. Behold the venerable FRANKLIN, in the 70th year of his age, cooped up in the cabin of a small vessel, and exposing himself to the dangers of a passage on the ocean, crouded with British cruisers, in a winter month, in order to solicit from the court of France that aid, which finally enabled America to close the war with so much success and glory—and then say, is it possible that this man would set his hand to a constitution that would endanger your liberties?——From this aged servant of the public, turn your eyes to the illustrious American hero, whose name has ennobled human nature—I mean our beloved WASHINGTON.---Behold him, in the year 1775, taking leave of his happy family and peaceful retreat, and flying to the relief of a distant, and at that time an unknown part of the American continent.---See him uniting and cementing an army, composed of the citizens of thirteen states, into a band of brothers.---Follow him into the field of battle, and behold him the *first* in danger, and the *last* out of it.---Follow him into his winter quarters, and see him sharing in the hunger, cold and fatigues of every soldier in his army.---Behold his fortitude in adversity, his moderation in victory, and his tenderness and respect upon all occasions for the civil power of his country.-- But above all, turn your eyes to that illustrious scene he exhibited at Annapolis in 1782, when he resigned his commission, and laid his sword at the feet of Congress, and afterwards resumed the toils of an American farmer on the banks of Potowmack.---Survey, my countrymen, these illustrious exploits of patriotism and virtue,---and then say, is it possible that the deliverer of our country would have recommended an unsafe form of government for that liberty, for which he had for eight long years contended with such unexampled firmness, constancy and magnanimity?

Pardon me, if I here ask---where were the sixteen absconders and their advisers, while these illustrious framers of our fœderal constitution were exposing their lives, and exerting their talents for your safety and happiness?---Some of them took sanctuary in offices, under the constitution of Pennsylvania, from the dangers of the year 1776, and the rest of them were either inactive, or known only on the muster-rolls of the militia during the war.

Look around you, my fellow citizens, and behold the confusion and distresses which prevail in every part of our country. Behold, from the weakness of the government of Massachusetts, the leaders of rebellion making laws to exempt *themselves* from punishment. See, in Rhode-Island, the bonds of society and the obligations of morality dissolved by paper money and tender laws.---See the flames of court-houses in Virginia, kindled by debtors to stop the course of justice.---Hear the complaints of our farmers, whose unequal and oppressive taxes in every part of the country amount to nearly the rent of their farms.----Hear too the complaints of every class of public creditors.----Look at the records of bankruptcies, that fill every news-paper.----Look at the melancholy countenances of our mechanics, who now wander up and down the streets of our cities without employment.---See our ships rotting in our harbours, or excluded from nearly all the ports in the world.---Listen to the insults that are offered to the American name and character in every court of Europe.---See order and honor every where prostrate in the dust, and religion, with all her attending train of virtues, about to quit our continent for ever.---View these things, my fellow citizens, and then say that we do not require a new, a protecting, and efficient fœderal government, if you can. The picture I have given you of the situation of our country is not an exaggerated one. I challenge the boldest enemy of the fœderal constitution to disprove any one part of it.

It is not to be wondered at, that *some* of the rulers and officers of the government of Pennsylvania are opposed to the new constitution of the United States. It will lessen their power, number and influence---for it will necessarily reduce the expences of our government from nearly 50,000 l. to 10,000 l. or, at most, 15,000 l. a year.—I am very happy in being able to except many worthy officers of our government from concurring in this opposition. Their names, their conduct, and their characters, are well known to their Fellow Citizens, and I hope they will all be rewarded by a continuance and accumulation of public favour and confidence.

The design of this Address is not to inflame the passions of my fellow citizens. I know the feelings of the people of Pennsylvania are sufficiently keen. It becomes me not, therefore (to use the words of the Address of the sixteen absconders) to add to them, by dwelling longer "upon the distresses and dangers of our country.---I have laid a real state of facts before you. It becomes you, therefore, to judge for yourselves."

The absconders have endeavoured to sanctify their false and seditious publication by a solemn address to the Supreme Being.---I shall conclude the truths I have written,

by adopting ſome of their own words, with a ſhort addition to them.---

" May HE, who alone has dominion over the paſſions " and underſtandings of men, preſerve you from the in- " fluence of rulers, who have upon many occaſions *held* " *fellowſhip with iniquity, and eſtabliſhed miſchief by law.*"

The author of this Addreſs is one of the FOUR THOUSAND Citizens of Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood, who ſubſcribed the petition to the late Aſſembly, immediately to call a Convention, in order to adopt the propoſed

FOEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE authors of a late publication in Mr. Oſwald's paper, ſigned " *A Centinel*," which has repreſented Dr. FRANKLIN as a *Fool* from age, and General WASHINGTON as a *Fool* from nature, and which is replete with the groſſeſt falſhoods and abſurdities, have concluded their Addreſs with ſome lines from Shakeſpear. The only anſwer that ſuch an infamous libel upon diſtinguiſhed merit, truth and liberty is entitled to, may be taken from the works of a Britiſh Poet of equal fame.

The Convention " did but teach the age to quit their " By the plain rules of ancient liberty: [clogs " When lo! a barbarous noiſe ſurrounded them— " Of Owls, and Cuckoos, Aſſes, Apes, and Dogs."

Montgomery County, MILTON.
Oct. 8, 1787.

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A RECOLLECTION of the following facts, whereof few perſons are ignorant, will give us clearer ideas of our real ſituation, than all the ſpeculative productions that have yet appeared, and which ſeem to have been calculated to puzzle and perplex the majority of the people.

It is univerſally acknowledged that the *Confederation* of the United States, which now exiſts, is very inadequate to the grand purpoſes for which it was inſtituted. Senſible of this, Congreſs recommended to the ſeveral ſtates that they ſhould enable that body, to regulate commerce and raiſe a revenue for the diſcharge of the public debt and other purpoſes. All the ſtates but one adopted this recommendation, and one of thoſe which had complied retracted from her engagement, whereby the whole became ineffectual.

Being thus circumſtanced, a *convention* from the ſeveral ſtates has been called, and men of the moſt reſpectable characters, ſhining abilities, and approved attachment to the liberties of their country, aſſembled for the purpoſe of framing a *general Conſtitution*,---who, with great aſſiduity and attention, have produced a plan, the moſt perfect that the local circumſtances of the ſeveral ſtates would admit.

This being premiſed, let every well-wiſher to his country carefully conſider the following queſtions, and anſwer them according to the feelings which his particular ſituation has excited, without having recourſe to thoſe abſtract reaſonings and jealouſies, which are rather calculated to confound than inform. Let him reflect for a moment whether the *ſurmiſes* of perſons, whoſe perſonal intereſt and importance are likely to be affected, ought to be put in competition with the deliberate, cool, diſpaſſionate determination of men ſelected by the ſeveral ſtates, for the ſole purpoſe of forming a fœderal conſtitution, whoſe intereſt as men, and as citizens, are at leaſt of equal conſequence with thoſe who wantonly carp at their productions. Let it then be aked.---

1. Whether, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, it is not *abſolutely neceſſary* that ſome form of government ſhould be immediately eſtabliſhed for the United States, diſtinct from that which is formed by the confederation?

2. Whether it is poſſible that any plan or form of government deviſed by men can be perfect, and entirely pleaſing to every ſtate in the union, and to all the inhabitants of each ſtate?

3. Whether the *Conſtitution* framed by the late *Convention* ought not to be adopted by the ſeveral ſtates, as the only means of extricating the people from the diſtreſſes which they at preſent labour under, eſpecially as it contains a proviſion for amending any defects which may be diſcovered therein?

4. Whether, if the *Conſtitution* now offered ſhould be refuſed, there is any probability of obtaining another more generally acceptable?

5. What will be the conſequence of a refuſal of this *Conſtitution?* What will become of our public creditors? How will our commerce be regulated, our people employed, and poverty and extreme diſtreſs be prevented? Will not ANARCHY take place, and the people, driven to deſpair, ſeize upon each others property, and at length ſubmit to ſome aſpiring chief, who, by taking advantage of our ſituation, will become a King or a Tyrant?

6. That the *diſtreſſes* of the people be much longer ſubmitted unto, that men who are feeding upon the public property, and who do not partake of their ſufferings, may amuſe themſelves in ſpeculations about government, whilſt they are indifferent to the calamities which they thereby occaſion?

7. Are not the amazing number of writs and executions returnable to every court, and the trifling ſums for which valuable real eſtates are ſold by the ſheriff, alarming proofs of our ruinous ſituation?

8. Does the proprietor of houſes and lands, although his rents are reduced below what they were in the cheapeſt times, receive them regularly? and are not his tenants, from the general diſtreſs, frequently two and three quarters, and ſometimes a whole year in arrear, and do they not afterwards often remove without being able to pay any thing?

9. What are the profits ariſing from trade and commerce, and whence happens it that ſo many of the reſpectable claſs of citizens who ſeek their living thereby become bankrupts?

10. Upon what do the widows and orphans ſubſiſt, whoſe property is immerſed in the public funds, and whoſe huſbands and fathers gave up their *all* to ſave their country?

11. Ye tradeſmen, who formerly by your diligence and induſtry were enabled to enjoy the comforts as well as the neceſſaries of life, ſay, how many of you do now find as much employment as will produce a *bare ſubſiſtence* for your apprentices,---and even of this pittance, how many of your employers are able to pay you with punctuality?

12. Ye labourers, recount the many days which you ſpend in idleneſs, " becauſe no man giveth you to work;" and that in the ſeaſon of the year when moſt is to be done, and from which you have been accuſtomed to lay up fuel and other neceſſaries for an approaching winter?

13. Where is the man, be his fortune what it may, unleſs he partakes of the *public ſtock*, who does not experience the effects of this general calamity?

QUERIST.

When General PEPPERELL went from Boſton againſt Cape Breton, in the year 1745, there were many different opinions as to the probability of his ſucceſs. Dr. FRANKLIN, who happened to hear ſome of theſe opinions, gravely ſaid, that he was certain General Pepperell would ſucceed, and gave as a reaſon for it, that *all the praying people in the country were on his ſide.* For the ſame reaſon, we may aſſert that the new government of the United States will be adopted, ſince the Miniſters and Chriſtians of all denominations are now engaged in praying for it, and there is good reaſon to believe that *no prayers* have as yet been offered up againſt it.

The following Gentlemen were Yeſterday elected REPRESENTATIVES in GENERAL ASSEMBLY for the City of Philadelphia, for the enſuing Year, viz. William Will, Thomas Fitzſimons, George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

We learn, by a gentleman from Carliſle, in Cumberland county, that at a meeting of the citizens of that town the new Fœderal Government was unanimouſly approved of, and the conduct of Mr. Whitehill and the other antifœderal abſconders ſeverely reprehended. The hon. General Armſtrong preſided, we are informed, at this meeting.

In conſequence of the miraculous preſervation of the life of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, in General Braddock's memorable defeat, a diſſenting Clergyman in Virginia predicted that GOD had preſerved his life, to be an eminent bleſſing to his country. This prophecy has been literally fulfilled. May not the providential preſervation of the valuable life of this great and good man, on his way home from the Convention, be for the great and important purpoſe of eſtabliſhing, by his name and future influence, a government, that will render ſafe and permanent the liberties of America, which he has acquired by his ſword?

A gentleman who lately travelled through New-Jerſey aſſures us, that among many hundred perſons, with whom he converſed about the fœderal government, he met with but *one* man who was oppoſed to it, and he was a citizen of Pennſylvania, and an intimate friend of the head of the antifœderal junto.

By a private letter from Boſton we learn, that the Conſtitution of the United States was received in that town with the ſame eclat and univerſal joy that it was in this city, and that it was ſo very popular there, that it was dangerous to *ſpeak* againſt it.

We hear that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, who had exactly *ſixteen ſheep*, ſold one of them to a butcher laſt week, and gave as a reaſon for it, that he did not wiſh to have any thing on his plantation, that would remind him of the *ſixteen* addreſſing Aſſemblymen, that refuſed to concur in calling a Convention.

A correſpondent propoſes, that the *Fœderaliſts* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed hereafter by the name of WASHINGTONIANS, and the *Antifœderaliſts* by the name of SHAYITES, in every part of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated October 1.

" With reſpect to the Conſtitution recommended by the Convention, it is, generally ſpeaking, very highly approved of here; and it is expected when the Aſſembly meets, that the firſt buſineſs they proceed on will be, to direct the people to make choice of their Delegates for the Convention."

Extract of a letter from George town, (Potowmack.)

" The impreſſion in favour of the new conſtitution is conſiderable, and general, from the information I have received. There are to be meetings in Alexandria, and the county of Fairfax, in which it is ſtands, to inſtruct their Delegates to promote the calling of a Convention.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) Auguſt 28.

" On Saturday laſt arrived here, in great diſtreſs, the ſhip Bonny Laſs, M'Fadzean, maſter, from Boſton, bound to this iſland, having about 11 o'clock on Thurſday laſt, 10 leagues eaſtward of Gaudaloupe, met with a violent hurricane, which continued till about ſix o'clock in the afternoon, with ſuch unremitting violence, that it made a new fore-ſail and fore-ſtay-ſail (under which the ſhip was ſcudding) give way; it blew away the jib and jib-boom, made the ſhip broach too, and laid her on her beam ends for ſome time; being in this ſituation, the crew were obliged to cut away the main and mizen maſts, after which ſhe righted, and having got before the wind was driven within about half a mile of the eaſt part of Dominica, which with great difficulty ſhe weathered."

John Franklin, the hero of Wyoming, was lately ſeized by ſeveral of the friends of government, and brought to this city. It is hoped that ſome legal ſteps will be taken to ſubdue the turbulent ſpirit of this Weſtern Shays, who has been the chief cauſe of the diſcontents in the county of Luzerne, and has uniformly laboured to involve the county in a civil war. Every overture that has been made upon the part of government has been rendered ineffectual by his machinations, and even his election as a repreſentative in the General Aſſembly was not ſufficiant to gratify his ambition. " Better to reign in hell, than ſerve in heaven," has ever been a favorite ſentiment with the dæmons of ſedition.

For SALE, by
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,
Engliſh ſheet iron, gunpowder, &c.
[Particulars in our next.]

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,
And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by
William & John Sitgreaves,
At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet.
An Aſſortment of European Goods.
[Particulars in our next.]

JOHN SHIELDS,
In Second-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.
A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,
Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:
LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,
Coloured threads, ſcarſe twiſt, bindings and galloons,
Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,
Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,
Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, all thoſe two Brick Meſſuages or Tenements and lot or piece of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Second ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide of a 20 feet alley leading from Second to Third-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, containing in breadth on the ſaid Second-ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or depth 87 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of Peter Gaſkell and wife, weſtward by other ground of Jonathan Smith, and northward by ſaid alley. Taken in execution as the property of Jonathan Smith, jun. and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BOSTON, October 1.

Extract of a letter from an American houſe in Cape Francois, Hiſpaniola, under date of the 4th ult. to a gentleman in this town.

" We are informed by an ordinance of this day, that NO American veſſel, (except in diſtreſs) will be permitted to enter any French ports in the Weſt-Indies, unleſs the captain is provided with a paſs from the Conſul reſiding at the place of his departure."

By a gentleman who arrived laſt Saturday evening from Great-Barrington, we are informed, That laſt Wedneſday morning the troops lately raiſed for the protection of government, were diſcharged from ſervice, in purſuance of an order from the Commander in Chief. Thoſe orders were communicated to the ſoldiers, in a ſhort, elegant and pathetic addreſs, by Col. Lyman, the Commander of the troops. After which, a feu-de joy was paid by the infantry, and a fœderal ſalute of 12 cannon from the artillery. The troops then receiving proviſions to carry them to their reſpective homes, began their march. The regularity and good order of the troops after their diſcharge, reflected on them the higheſt honor.

Our informant obſerves, that the dæmon of faction and diſcord ſeems totally to have ſubſided; and that the late diſcontents ſeem to appear exceeding anxious for, and are make great exertions to diſcharge not only the preſent, but the back taxes, eſpecially in the county of Berkſhire.

That all claſſes ſeem to await with the greateſt impatience the event of the Fœderal Conſtitution, looking up to it as the fountain from which thoſe ſtreams of political felicity are to flow, which ſhall make them happy.

Convinced that their late irregularities have proceeded from want of true information reſpecting the doings of the General Court here, and the danger they are ever in from the want of a vehicle to convey certain intelligence, they have lately given ſuch encouragement to the eſtabliſhment of a printing preſs, as to have one erected in Pittsfield, for the printing of a news-paper; the firſt number of which made its appearance laſt Friday.

In fine, our informant obſerves, as far as his knowledge extends, the views of ſedition ſeem totally in thoſe counties to be eradicated, and loyalty and good order to have taken root in their ſtead.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the proceedings of the continential Convention, as publiſhed in our laſt, muſt receive the approbation of every man of independent ſentiments; of every man who calculates not only for the honor of *individual ſtates*, and the happineſs and glory of *Independent America*, but for thoſe EMPIRES OF REPUBLICAN FREEDOM, which that NOBLE FABRIC, THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, may uſher into exiſtence.

In anticipating the acceptance of the AMERICAN CONSTITUTION every countenance brightens with the full glow of hope and animating expectation of public honor, peace and laſting proſperity to our " DEAR COUNTRY."

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty ſeven, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and Niſi Prius, on the 22d day of October inſtant. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners and conſtables, within the county of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done. And alſo thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, who are or ſhall be in the gaol of ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Newtown, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1787, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 31ſt day of November next, on the premiſes, (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the township of Upper Darby, and county of Cheſter, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, containing 46 acres; there is on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory Log Houſe, a thriving young Orchard of about 100 apple trees juſt beginning to bear, ſeveral excellent ſprings near the houſe, a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through the middle of it, ſeveral acres of meadow, part watered, and more may be made, the arable land good, a part being lately cleared, the Timber exceeding good, the title indiſputable. The terms will be made known, on the day of ſale, by

October 1, 1787. ¶ ISAAC KIRK.

Oxford Townſhip, September 21, 1787.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, in the Court-houſe of Carliſle, on the 24th of October, 1787, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A TRACT of unimproved patented LAND, containing 256 acres and an half, in Barre townſhip, Bedford county, and State of Pennſylvania; the above tract is excellent land, and well watered and timbered. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcribers, executors and guardians of the eſtate of WILLIAM WILSON, deceaſed, at or any time before the day of ſale.

JAMES THOMPSON, Executor,
MARY THOMPSON, Executrix.
ARTHUR ANDREWS,)
¶ JOHN WALLACE.) Guardians.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and two pieces or parcels of Land, ſituate in Lower Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; one of them bounded by land late of Jacob Weiſs, Michael Hertz and Daniel Heller, and containing 19 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; and the other of them bounded by land of Jacob Gieſſinger, Chriſtian Haup and by ſaid Michael Hertz land, containing 4 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Ummenſetter, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, a valuable plantation, containing 344 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Richard Peters, James Davis, and others. There is on this plantation an excellent ſaw-mill, with a never failing ſtream of water, alſo ſundry meſſuages. Said farm will be ſold ſeparate or together, for caſh or credit, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Seigles, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Manington townſhip, Salem county, Sept. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from his bed and board without juſt cauſe: This is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. WOOD BISHOP.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about 70 acres, ſituate in Doyles town, part in New-Britain and part in Warwick townſhip; bounded by lands of Robert Kirkbride, John Fell, Samuel Flack, and others, having thereon three good dwelling-houſes, two of which are built with ſtone, one large ſtore-houſe, where a ſtore hath been kept ſeveral years paſt, a good ſtone ſmith's ſhop, coal-houſe, wheelwright's-ſhop, &c. it being a good ſtand for a ſtore and tradeſman. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, cattle, ſwine, a quantity of hay, a neat family waggon, a ten plate ſtove and pipe, feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, tables, chairs, and other articles of houſhold and kitchen furniture, buck-wheat and Indian corn, cyder mill and preſs, a number of empty caſks of different kinds, &c. with a quantity of ſtore goods, viz. glaſs ware of different kinds, delph and queens ware, tin ware, writing paper, remnants of cloth, pluſh and ſilk, iron pots and ſkillets, powder, mens and womens ſhoes, a large quantity of Earthen ware, ſalt, &c. with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The whole taken in execution as the property of Jeſſe Fell and Joſeph Fell, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, or tract of Land, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 193 acres; bounded by lands of William M'Intire, George Bryan, Jacob Culp, James Patterſon, Robert Kennedy, and others, late the property of Nicholas Cuſtard. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing about 49 acres, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Samuel Brackenridge, lands late of John Chapman, Thomas Maffers, and others, late the property of Thomas Craig. Taken in execution, and to be ſold. by ‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in Lower Milford townſhip; bounded by lands of David Roberts, Henry Blailer, Mary Clark, Joſeph Philips, and others, containing about 36 acres, late the property of Enoch Roberts. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 1ſt of November next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, and tract or parcel of Land, ſituate in Hilltown townſhip, containing about 46 acres; bounded by lands late of Griffith Owens, Evan Matthias, and others, late the property of Ebenezer Owens. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and tract of Land, ſituate in Whitehall townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of Linford Lardner, Eſq; and others, containing 260 acres and 81 perches and the uſual allowance. Taken in execution as the eſtate of George Good, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of Land, ſituate in Williams townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of William Allen, Eſq; and vacant land, and containing 149 acres and the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Frecker, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 18, 1787.

WAS taken up the 26th of Auguſt, between the Pauli and the Warren, on Lancaſter road, a bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, two white feet, a natural trotter, and is 4 years old, riſing 5. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame. EDWARD PEARCE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following tracts of Land in Kentucke, viz. Ten thouſand acres, ſituate on a branch of the main licking, called Fox's creek, 25 miles from Limeſtone. A great part of this tract contains land of the firſt quality.

One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixteen acres, Fayette county, about 12 or 15 miles from the Big Bone Lick, rich ſoil, bearing the poplar, walnut, ſugar tree, &c.

One thouſand acres, Fayette county, on the waters of the north fork of Licking creek, &c.

Alſo, A quantity of good bottom lands on the Ohio.

All the above tracts will be ſold reaſonable, and warranted deeds given, by WILLIAM WOOD.

For terms apply to the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, in Second, near Vine-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 23d inſtant, a mulatto BOY, named Iſaac, about 18 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a likely face, ſomething the appearance of a ſcar in his eyebrows, and his wool combed up in front; he took with him a fuſtian jacket and trowſers, a ſuit of light coloured cloth, the coat of which had two rows of fancy buttons, pocket-flaps, but the pockets on the inſide, a buff coloured ſhag waiſtcoat with gilt buttons, and a drab coloured cloth coat, with round-top plated buttons. He went off with another mulatto, of nearly the ſame age and ſize, and it is expected they will keep together. A reward of TEN DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, will be paid for delivering him to the ſubſcriber, living in Front between Race and Vine-ſtreets.

THOMAS EWING.

On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Mayburry, deceaſed, laying in Hereford and Diſtrict townſhips, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good cheſnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in Diſtrict, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and conſiderable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on ſaid tract an exceeding good ſeat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the laſt tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

† PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Coney and Iſaac Kille, who are now confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, to meet John Holme and John Mayhew, Eſquires, Judges, or ſuch Judges as may attend at the houſe of Mrs. Burroughs in the town of Salem, on Thurſday, the 25th day of October next, and ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhall not be diſcharged from their ſaid confinement, according to an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.

THE partnerſhip of HEAD and SANSOM being this day diſſolved, all perſons having any demands againſt them are deſired to bring their accounts either to John Head, jun. at the ſtore lately occupied by Head and Sanſom, or to William Sanſom, at his ſtore in the ſame ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, where they will receive payment: And all thoſe indebted to them ſix months, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment at either of the abovementioned places.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of David Schaffer, jun. late of the city of Philadelphia, ſugar refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment without delay.

JOHN FROMBERGER, Executor.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1787.

N. B. The ſale of loaf and other ſugars, as well as molaſſes, is continued at the ſtore of the deceaſed, as heretofore; and there is now a large quantity on hand, which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware---has a ſtrong head of water, and will be put in good repair.---If a perſon well qualified for managing the buſineſs applies, and is deſirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the ſaid mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

in Philadelphia. WHO HAVE FOR SALE

French Burr Mill Stones of the firſt quality, Madeira Wine, and Muſcovado Sugars in ſmall Hogſheads. §

JERUSALEM,

OR a repreſentation of that once famous oriental city, which has lately been put up, and is to be ſeen at the houſe of Michael Kraft, in Campingtown, oppoſite the rope walk, or the firſt mile ſtone, in Second-ſtreet. It repreſents Jeruſalem, the Temple of Solomon, and the remarkable hills and towers, and is made according to the Scripture and Hiſtory of Joſephus. It may be ſeen any time before ten o'clock at night.

A good TAN YARD to be let, and may be entered on immediately. For further information, enquire as above. ¶

Cheſter county, Sept. 22, 1787.

WHEREAS ANN TRIMBLE, my wife, hath abſconded herſelf from my bed and board, without any lawful reaſon. I do forewarn all perſon and perſons whatſoever not to truſt her on my account, for I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date ¶ JAMES TRIMBLE.

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

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THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he ſtill carries on the buſineſs of raiſing apple-trees, and has now fit for ſale a large quantity and aſſortment of the beſt apple-trees that the country produces. Alſo, plumbs, pears, cherries, &c. The uſual time of planting being from the firſt of the Eleventh Month, called November, while the weather permits, and as late in the ſpring as till the leaves are out. All thoſe who will be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may wholly depend upon his knowledge and experience in ſupplying them with the moſt beneficial kinds, both for eating and cyder, or any other purpoſe. Having a large bearing orchard, he has wholly declined raiſing any kind or ſort whatever, that he by experience finds not to be ſo beneficial to the buyer, as ſome others. ¶

RUDOLPH HAINS.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † eſf

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TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt evening an indented German ſervant, named *John Chriſtian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light ſandy hair, but having lately been ſick looks pale and of thin viſage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a ſurtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fuſtian-coatee, veſt and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, ſhort ſpotted veſt, white dimity ditto, two white Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, one pair of new and one pair of old ſhoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of Engliſh twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to exceſs; but is averſe to ſervitude, and ready to embrace any ſcheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himſelf at ſome employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this ſtate, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any perſon, who will deliver the ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, with reaſonable charges, or ſecure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

TWENTY DOLLARS, Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Cheſter county court-houſe, in Pennſylvania, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, a large grey GELDING, about 16 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters C D, carries his head and neck elegantly, ſix years old this graſs, is a grand colt of the imported Arabian Belſize, and alſo a grand colt of the imported black Dray Horſe formerly kept by Colonel Iſaac Taylor in the county of Cheſter aforeſaid, has a blemiſh in his near eye. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, by

September 12, 1787. ‡ CALEB DAVIS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.